









## Entertainment.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

NOW SHOWING.

New Fabrics

FOR

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOWNS

STRIPED  
ZEPHYRS

50 cts. Yard

MERCERISED

LAWNS

75 cts. Yard

FLOWERED  
MUSLINS

50 cts. and \$1.00 Yard

FLOWERED  
VOILES

50 cts. and \$1.00 Yard

CREPOLINES

LINENS

\$1.00 Yard

POPLINS

All the above are of  
Exceptional Value.POWELL'S  
Alexandra

Buildings.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1910.

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

THURSDAY,

the 21st April, 1910, at 11 A.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

HIGH CLASS GOODS,

Comprising:—

DOUBLE DAMASK SERVIETTES and

TABLE CLOTHS, Ladies' and Gents' GOLF

HANDKERCHIEFS, HAND-EMBROIDERED

BEDSHEETS, FINE TURKISH

TOWELS, BATH TOWELS, BATH

SHEETS, BED SHEETS, WHITE and

CREAM LAKE CURTAINS, CARPETS,

RUGS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

AND

A few lots of Ladies' and Gents' GOLD

and GOLD-CASED WATCHES, ALBERTS,

GUARDS, NECKLETS, BRACELETS,

RINGS, CHRONOGRAPH STOP WATCHES,

SILVER WATCHES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1910. (319)

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES &amp; HOUGH have

received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd day of April, 1910, at 3 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, Ice House Street,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Situate at Victoria in the Colony of

Hongkong, viz.:—

ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF

GROUND situate at Victoria, aforesaid, re-

gistered in the Land Office respectively as

THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION

A OF INLAND LOT No. 505, and

THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND

LOT No. 505, together with the messuages

thereon, known as Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62,

Stone Nullah Lane, and Nos. 4, 6, 8, and 10,

Wanchai Road. Area 5691 Square feet or

thereabouts. Term 999 years. Annual Crown

rent \$55.00.

For further particulars and conditions of

sale, apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES &amp; MASTER,

Princes Buildings, Ice House Street,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1910. (307)

## Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.,

SHIPHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MER-

CHANDISERS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

A. O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &amp;c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1907. (30)

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG &amp; CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong

Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,

Messrs. A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Firms and other

leading Establishments in the Colony, to

whom reference can be made as to the

superior Workmanship and Materials of the

Furniture, &amp;c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd., write as

(follows):—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to

our Dispensary and gave us every satis-

faction." (Sd.) A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

25th May, 1891.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and

charges most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Expressed 18th April, 1910.

## THE RUBBER SUPPLY.

It is somewhat curious that the Brazilian Government has in recent years done little or nothing in the way of encouraging the extension of the rubber gathering industry in its immense areas of virgin forest land. Information forthcoming from people well in touch with the local conditions in Brazil is to the effect that Para rubber as at present exploited cannot continue to compete successfully in the world's markets when once the Eastern plantations have attained a large degree of development, of which development there is a certainty. The cost of the bare necessities of life, to say nothing of the comforts of existence, has greatly increased in Brazil, and the lot of the native labourer is of the most wearisome and monotonous character. The real danger to the Amazon industry lies, indeed, in the competition of cultivated rubber, akin to that produced in the Federated Malay States. The Brazilian output could hardly be maintained at its present size, indeed, unless prices continue at a high level. The working expenses are so great, the taxes imposed so onerous, that any permanent fall in the selling rates of rubber would involve, it is suggested, not alone the diminution of production, but a serious curtailment of national income and State revenue.

Rubber cultivation in the East and, no doubt, elsewhere can be carried on profitably by steadily improving the methods, at a rate of expenditure which would be wholly inadequate when dealing with virgin forest land; therefore there does not appear to be much attraction for foreign capitalists to invest money or acquire properties in the Amazon Valley region. Apart from the output of fine Para rubber, it may be remarked that increasing quantities of lower grade description of produce are being exported from other parts of Brazil, and this tendency may proceed further, though to what extent it is impossible to forecast.

In the States comprised in Central America a fair amount of rubber is produced, but only small quantities are obtained from Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Colombia; nevertheless output from those areas cannot be altogether disregarded. Mexico, however, is a more prolific source of supply, enterprise, there being chiefly backed up by United States capital, while the product is mainly absorbed by North American consumers, and hence comparatively little finds its way to Europe. In these countries the tendency is to increased output, and systematic cultivation is being carried on to an enlarged extent, though Europe takes but little interest in developments here.

Outside the Western Continent the most important contributor to the world's supplies is tropical Africa, which furnishes fully one-third of the total crop. In 1907 the gross ascertained yield of the Dark Continent was 25,600 tons, and the returns for 1908 fell to 22,000 tons, but last year rose to 24,000 tons; therefore it will be seen that, notwithstanding the remarkable advance in the price last autumn, the supplies in 1909 failed to catch up with those of 1907. This naturally tends to emphasise the fact that there are considerable difficulties in Africa in extending operations even under the stimulus of high prices. These difficulties chiefly centre upon the labour supply, as in the Amazon Valley; moreover, there is a decided lack of organisation, while the methods in vogue amongst the natives are necessarily crude in the extreme, and very wasteful, whereby the virility of the plants is impeded and their productivity impaired. Another obstacle of importance is the great distance which has to be covered in bringing rubber down to the coast, and the absence of cheap and rapid transport. By far the greater part of the African output comes from the West Coast district, which provided 15,500 tons last year, compared with 14,000 tons in 1907. The most productive regions of West Africa are the Belgian and French Congo—the former reeking with horrors and atrocities. There are besides the French and British Colonies of Western Africa, Angola, and Mozambique. The output in the island of Madagascar is also of some importance, while developments are on foot to extend the industry under French auspices. Since the acquisition of the Congo Free State by Belgian Government compulsory working was nominally put a stop to, and if the spirit of the regulations, or even their strict letter be observed there is little doubt that the returns of rubber from this quarter will be considerably diminished. It is, indeed, predicted that this year's output will mark quite a notable shrinkage, for the natives loathe the industry owing to the long years of brutality and mutilation suffered by them under the old regime. In the course of time and by a steady persistence in more humane methods the present aversion can be conquered, but this process will take some years for its fruits to be gathered. Within the last few years the most extravagant predictions were made as to possibilities of increasing the African output, chiefly with reference to the Belgian Congo, because of reports often circulated as to the systematic and extensive planting in progress; but these are to a great extent mythical. Looking at the prospects of production all over the Dark Continent, there is but little reason to apprehend that there is anything in store in the way of a surprise from a market point of view, possible deficiencies in one direction being compensated for by growth elsewhere; perhaps from the German colonies, where over 2,000,000 are invested in rubber plantations. Further, there have been attempts made in Northern Rhodesia to initiate planting; and also in British East Africa, but till now with little success, and there is no desire at present on the part of financiers to lend their aid in these districts, for the glaucous of the Federated Malay States eclipses all else.—*Standard*.

## BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s Circular dated London, March 24, contains the following:—

Gold.—The arrivals of bar gold amounted to about £550,000 sterling, and were divided between the Bank of England and the Continent, with the exception of about £180,000 reserved for India.

The rise in the Bank Rate last week had the effect of attracting gold from abroad, but only in small quantities. It is to be hoped that now that money has become dearer, more may come. The following amounts have been received by the Bank:—

May 17,	£95,000 in bar gold.
" "	154,000 in U. S. gold coin from Paris.
" "	6,000 in sovereigns from Paris.
" "	95,000 in bar gold.
" "	35,000 in bar gold.
" "	200,000 in U. S. gold coin from Paris.
" "	35,000 in bar gold.
" "	6,000 in U. S. A. gold coin.
" "	13,000 in sovereigns from Australia.
" "	66,000 in bar gold.
" "	51,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals have been made as under:—

March 17,	£51,000 in sovereigns for the River Plate.
" "	25,000 " " India.
" "	24,000 " " Colombo.
" "	100,000 " " Egypt.
" "	20,000 " " Colombo.
" "	12,000 " " Gibraltar.

The net influx during the week is £516,000. The India Council have acquired for the currency gold reserve, a further £300,000 in sovereigns, due from Egypt and Australia, April 2 and April 23.

Silver.—It is an evidence of the healthy state of the market that the influence of the embargoed silver duty in India has been so slight and evanescent.

The shadow of Indian Government buying is usually cast in front, so that, relying on past experience, the Indian Bazarist will doubtless anticipate the prospect of Government purchases on their market as well as in London, and thus be confident that under favourable moon conditions, silver will be a safe investment, if only to resell to the Indian Government at a later date.

Such an impression seems to have been at work this week, and orders to buy for the Indian Bazarist have been much in evidence.

China was inclined to feed the market when the price rose to 24d on the 22nd instant; yesterday's relapse to 23½ brought buyers on China account, but the price closed the same evening at 23 15/16d, thus showing the stability of the present range of prices.

The visible stock is now becoming less unwieldy; that in India (about 4,000 bars) is barely sufficient for working purposes, now that the parity with China is so close that the latter country occasionally draws upon the supplies in Bombay. It must not be forgotten, however, that the bulk of the £450,000, that was in Bond at Bombay, is still not withdrawn. The output of silver for the province of Ontario last year equalled half the total production of the United States of America.

We hear that the number of false rupees composed of genuine silver that have come into circulation in India, is so large that it is believed a private mint has been established for that purpose in China.

About £100,000 is being placed on board this week's steamer for the East.

A shipment of £20,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's Circular dated London, March 24, says:—

The Silver market has again shown considerable strength and the price has further improved, 24d being quoted on the 22nd instant. There was a reaction the following day to 23½ on some China selling, but 10-day the market is again firmer 23 15/16d being quoted with a steady tendency. The buying has been chiefly for the bazars and for speculators, whose attention to the strength of the market has been attracted by the quick recovery silver has made to the level at which it stood before the imposition of the new import duties in India.

Some small shipments are being made both to India and China, and it is expected that the next two weeks will see considerable shipments to Bombay.

There was again a fair demand on Russia for Bar Gold, but the Bank of England secured over £300,000 out of this week's arrival on the same terms as last week.

The receipts include £176,000 in Bar Gold and £206,000 in U. S. A. coin, while the withdrawals for the week amount to £193,000 in sovereigns, chiefly for Egypt.

## Intimation.

FRENCH STORE.

## NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Produce for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1910.

## Intimations.

## A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that almost everybody abhors it; and many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world, and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the remedy called

## WATERBURY'S PREPARATION

the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry, creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Weakness, Loss of Flesh, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Affections, Thinness and Slow Development in the young, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint or fail. One bottle convinces. Sold by all chemists.

## NOTICE.

In the Goods of the late WILLIAM ALVAH RUBLE, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A., and Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Consul-General for the United States of America in Hongkong.

PARTICULARS of all Claims against the estate of the above named deceased should be sent in writing to the Underigned on or before Monday, the 25th instant. Dated 18th April, 1910.

STUART J. FULLER, Vice-Consul General in charge, American Consulate, Hongkong.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARSONS TRADING COMPANY, a corporation organised under the laws of the State of New York, United States of America, and having its principal office located at Number 23 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, U.S.A., Merchants, has, on the 7th day of February, 1910, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—



In the name of said PARSONS TRADING COMPANY, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicant and its predecessors, the firm of Parsons Bros., since the year 1901, in respect of the following goods, viz.:—Writing Paper, Paper used for printing, Drawing Paper, Paper Board and other forms of paper, and manufactures of paper in Class 39.

The Trade Mark is also intended to be used by said applicant jointly in respect of the following goods, viz.:—Wrapping Paper, Toilet Paper, Carbon Papers, Envelopes, Playing Cards, Sealing Wax, Typewriter, Ribbon, Copying Presses, Roller Composition, Book-binding Cloth, Pens (except gold pens), Inks and Mucilages in Class 39.

Dated the 18th day of February, 1910. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicant, 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

1911

YEE SING, No. 4, D'AGUIAR STREET.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

In all kinds of Hand-made DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER WARE, &c.

all of the Best Quality. From 17th December, 1909.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$5.50 per Bag ex Factory.

SHENWAY TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 18th April, 1910.

## Notices of Firms.

CHINA-TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date and during my absence from the Colony Mr. J. B. K. WHITTALL will act as SECRETARY of the Company.

By Order of the Board, G. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 14th April, 1910. (315)

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date and during my absence from the Colony Mr. J. B. K. WHITTALL will act as SECRETARY of the Society.

By Order of the Board, G. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 14th April, 1910. (316)

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned carrying on business as SHAKES and GENERAL BROKERS at No. 5 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, under the style or firm of "VERNON & SMYTH" has been DISSOLVED and the interest and responsibility of the undersigned JOHN VARDLEY VERNON VERNON in the said firm has CEASED as from the 31st March, 1910.

All Debts due to and owing by the late firm of Vernon & Smyth will be received and paid respectively by the undersigned FRANK SMYTH, who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of "Vernon & Smyth."

Dated the 1st day of April, 1910. (Sd.) J. V. VERNON, (Sd.) F. SMYTH. (306)

## Intimations.

FABST EXTRACT.



## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS.

## SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-

PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water

make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the

pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

LIMITED.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1910.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1910.

## RUBBER.

Whilst all the world is talking rubber, it is rather hard to refrain from taking part in the all-absorbing conversation. In every paper from the South that one takes up, rubber occupies the foremost place. In Hongkong itself, although we do not have here a rubber-growing area, we have the rubber fever and at the present time there is little else on the inquiry list in the local Exchange. The *Perak Pioneer* reports that many people in Ipoh are getting rid of their tin shares to invest in rubber. From the *Straits Times* we take the following cutting:—At the meeting of the Selangor Chamber of Commerce Mr. W. F. Nutt, local manager of the Straits Trading Co., in the chair, spoke on the present prosperity, and warned the members against the flotation of rubber companies with such capital as would spell ruin when the price of rubber falls. He predicted a further increase in the output of tin, declared that native house property had appreciated, and said that money was plentiful. Here is another enlightening item for the rubber investor:—In the past five years the Sandycroft Rubber Co. Ltd. has paid in dividends 220 per cent. It is facts like these that excite the gambling spirit. But, says a Straits paper, have the public the least idea of the market capitalisation of the companies before the public? They need only glance at any list of rubber share prices for themselves. Do they realise, for instance, that numerous leading companies are capitalised in market values at millions sterling a piece? The great Anglo-Malay Company, for instance, is capitalised in market values at over £2,500,000. On its full acreage, therefore, this means, say, some £750 an acre. The great success of some of the earlier companies was largely due to the small capital. But Selangor, with its little £30,000 capital, finds it multiplied nearly thirty-five times, and so becomes worth nearly a million on market capitalisation. Malacca Plantations has a share capital valued by the market at some £4,500,000, to say nothing of debentures. Vallambra reaches almost a million and a half on market capitalisation—again a splendid company with a modest initial capitalisation. Highlands and Lowlands has a market capitalisation of over £2,000,000. We pick out merely a few instances at random. The public can work out the rest

for themselves. Companies with market capitalisation of from a quarter to half a million are as plentiful as may be. The total capitalisation of the active market shares has reached a prodigious figure. And while there is all this tall talk of raising prices of raw rubber, and the undimmed optimism prevailing, it is not easy to say when it will end. Another view is expressed in the following lines, culled from one of our Southern contemporaries:—Rubber shares continue to boom with increasing vigour, and sensational advances are of almost daily occurrence. There is no doubt whatever that the Stock Exchange has never had a boom which has been based on more real merit than the present one in rubber shares; but as the market gets wilder and more excited the public gets less cautious, whereas it should be doubly on the alert. It is pretty certain that many of the recent flotations would never have seen the light had the promoters not been fully aware of the blindness of the gambling public flushed with continuous successes. We think that the market looks like advancing still further, but, of course, on top of so big a rise, and with no certainty about the price of rubber, purchases must be considered at least a little risky. On the whole there is little to disturb the equanimity of the rubber investor as regards the present state of the market but a word of advice is not out of place to the effect that many of the rubber-planting projects being put forward just now are wild-cat schemes, framed to mislead and beguile a public that is only too ready to be gulled.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English Mail of the 19th March has been delivered in London.

TURKEY has refused Germany's offer to represent her provisionally in China.

THE Governor will be "At Home" on Friday, the 29th inst., at 9 p.m.

MR. R. Walter, Secretary to the Weihaiwei Government, is at present in Shanghai on a brief visit.

THE group formed in the House of Commons to watch British commercial interests in China is asking questions in Parliament daily.

MR. Kennedy, who formerly represented the Associated Press in Japan, has been appointed to represent that organization in Peking, where he replaces Mr. F. McCormick, who has returned to America.

WE have received from Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co. a copy of the annual report of the Weihaiwei Land and Building Co., Ltd., which has already been noticed in these columns.

JESSELTON has not a single house or room vacant, and the arrival of Chinese and natives there is so place for them to go. The Land Office is taking the matter in hand and have issued notices to all owners of land not built on, to do so immediately, or else the land will revert to Government. This is as it should be.

THE Chinaman who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood the other day with keeping an opium den at Hu's hom and nine others for smoking opium therein, were this morning discharged by the Magistrate. It will be remembered that at the original hearing, Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth raised a point with regard to the meaning of the word "equivalent."

WE are advised that the Yokohama office of the C.P.R. Co. is this morning in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. *Empress of India* (which left Vancouver on the evening of the 7th inst.) to the effect that all was well on board, and that the commander expected to reach Yokohama at 6 p.m. on the 21st inst. The steamer was 1,000 miles distant from Japan when the above message was received.

THE three Chinese who were charged at the Criminal Sessions yesterday with the alleged manslaughter of a boat-coolie at Yau-mai some time ago were this forenoon discharged by the Chief Justice on a unanimous verdict of not guilty being returned. Mr. G. G. Albaster, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denney, J., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the defence.

TWO men appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's this morning for having 8 mace of prepared opium and 2 mace of opium dross, respectively, at No. 8, Possession Street, and also a quantity of printing dies and labels representing the Opium Farmer's trade description. A fine of \$14 was imposed in respect of the first count while on the second charge a term of four months' imprisonment was meted out to each of the men without the option of a fine.

## AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

## THE FINAL.

The final of the above championship took place last night at the V.R.O. Gymnasium in the presence of a small attendance. The match was between Sapper Hough of the Royal Engineers and Sergeant Pitt of the Hongkong Police.

The game was pretty even in the early stage with Pitt leading slightly, 25 to 23. Hough missed many easy shots, and this enabled Pitt to make good breaks. When Pitt reached 50 Hough was 19. Pitt kept on increasing his lead till the final and the final score was—Pitt 100, Hough 70. Hough's best breaks were 23, 20, 27, 15, 25, 17, 20, 21 and 27. Hough's were 15, 21, 17, 20 and 25.

## HONGKONG SCHOOLS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

## FINAL HEATS.

The final heats in the Hongkong Schools Athletic Sports were run off yesterday. The schools in the Colony taking part were:—Queen's College, Diocesan School, Salingpou School, Waiwai School, Yau-mai School, St. Joseph's College, St. Stephen's College, Ellis Kadoorie, Victoria, British, Balliol Public, Victoria Anglo-Portuguese, and Anglo-Indian Schools. The weather was glorious if somewhat warm. The gathering of spectators and school children was a very large one. All the events were keenly contested, and the working committee, who worked so hard to make the sports a success, are to be congratulated for the admirable arrangements which were carried out to so much general satisfaction.

Patrons:—H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B.; H. E. Major General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., D.S.O.; The Right Rev. Bishop Lander; The Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzoli; The Hon. Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G.; The Venerable E. J. Barnett, Archdeacon of Hongkong; The Hon. Sir C. P. Oatley, K.C.M.G.; Sir H. S. Berkeley, K.C.; Commodore H. Lyon, R.N.; E. A. Irving, Esq.; Lieut. Colonel Chapman, V.D.; Sir H. M. Mody; J. J. Leira, Esq., Consul for Portugal. Clerks of the Course:—Messrs. A. R. Sutherland, A. Vivash and S. R. Moore.

Starters:—Messrs. H. Sykes, H. Maunderson and R. C. Barlow.

Judges:—Rev. Bro. Felix, Messrs. A. Morris, A. O. Brown and G. A. Hancock.

Handicappers:—Messrs. H. Sykes and R. C. Barlow.

Official Time-keepers:—Messrs. A. W. Grant, Yung Hee and P. Currie.

Results of events were as follows:—

Long Jump (Boys under 17). Championship Event:—G. Witte; 2, A. Karim; 3, E. Castro.

100 Yards (Handicap)—For boys over 10 and under 14 years of age. 1, E. Castro; 2, Wong Shan Nin; 3, Li Kam Young.

100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap). Championship Event:—For boys under 17 years of age. 1, H. Haas; 2, A. Karim; 3, A. Hall.

120 Yards Flat Race (Handicap)—For boys under 10 years of age. 1, A. Omsund; 2, F. Loureiro; 3, Lung Ho Yen.

400 Yards Flat Race (Handicap). Chinese boys:—Open to all ages. 1, Tsui Kiu Fai; 2, Wong Chan Nin; 3, Hoog Pak Lung.

One Mile Bicycle Race—Open to all ages. 1, Chou U. Pui; 2, Wong Shan Nin; 3, Garlon Vas.

High Jump, for boys over 15 and under 18 years of age. Championship Event. 1, W. Hall; 2, Tam Tsz.

220 Yards Flat Race (Handicap)—Open to all ages. 1, H. Haas; 2, A. Karim; 3, A. K. Tammy.

120 Yards Hurdle Race (Handicap). Championship Event, for boys under 17 years of age. 1, R. Anderson; 2, Ma Sheung Ting; 3, A. Goldenberg.

120 Yards Flat Race—For Chinese boys, under 14 years of age. Wong Shan Nin; 2, Ip Kwai; 3, J. Wong.

High Jump—For boys under 15 years of age (Championship Event). 1, Tsui Kiu Fai; 2, I. Haas.

100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap)—For girls under 10 years of age. 1, Emily Barros; 2, Lily Currie.

100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap), for girls 10 years of age and over. 1, Nina Silva; 2, Mabel Leishire; 3, Kate Gourdin.

Quarter Mile (Handicap). Championship Event. Challenge Cup. Open to all ages. Ellis Kadoorie Challenge Cup to be won 3 years in succession to become the property of any boy. The Cup is kept in the custody of School 1, A. R. Samy (Queen's College); 2, W. Somre; 3, F. C. Holmes.

Throwing the Cricket Ball—Championship Event. Open to all ages. 1, Khosab Khan; 2, L. Rabat; 3, F. C. Holmes.

Half Mile (Civil Service Challenge Cup) Championship Event—For boys under 17 years of age. To be won three years in succession to become the property of the boy. Cup kept in the custody of the school. Handicap will be given on course. 1, T. L. Knight (Diocesan School); 2, B. A. Parker; 3, L. Rabat.

Skipping Race—Girls only. 1, Alice Danenberg; 2, Carmen Omsund; 3, Kathleen Gourdin.

50 Yards Flat Race—Open to all comers under 7 years of age. 1, L. Rozul; 2, G. Sternberg; 3, C. Silva.

300 Yards Flat Race. Chinese boys under 14 years and over. 1, Kwok Shiu Yan; 2, Kwong Shin Cheung; 3, Hung Pak Lung.

Seven Furlong Flat Race (Handicap)—Open to past pupils. 1, H. Patterson; 2, H. M. Marker; 3, F. Echnapel.

100 Yards—Three-legged Race. Open to all ages. Handicap will be given on course. 1, Ho Wing-Kiu and Chao Tsun-Nin; 2, N. L. Ralston and M. L. Ralston.

Sack Race—Open to all ages. 1, C. Butterfield; 2, D. Brown; 3, A. Goldenberg.

Two Mile Bicycle Race—Open to past pupils only. 1, E. Moyle; 2, G. Lee.

Quarter Mile—Open to Army, Navy and Police (European), 1, Lieut. Col. Andrews; 2, P. Tester.

At the conclusion of the sports Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, presented the prizes to the successful competitors. The usual cheers were given for Mr. Irving.

## SALE OF THE "SHONG PO."

## LEADING CHINESE NEWSPAPER.

PITCHES \$10,000.

At Messrs. Hughes and Hough's this morning, one of the leading Chinese newspapers of the Colony known as the *Shong Po*, formerly of the Hongkong, "Shung Po" Company, Limited, was put up for sale by public auction. There was a large number of interested parties present, and bidding was very keen. The bidding commenced at \$2,000 and went up by increments of \$1,000, at which price the newspaper was knocked down to Mr. Fung Tui Nam.

## BIG OPIUM HAUL.

P. 50,000 WORTH SEIZED AT MANILA.

Enough opium to put to sleep the entire Chinese colony of Manila, was seized by custom house secret service agents on Monday evening, reports the *Cebuensis-American* of 13th inst. Four large boxes, containing several hundred lbs of prepared opium, were discovered in one of the customs' bodega's, the local value of the stuff being estimated to be between P75,000 and P90,000. It is the largest capture of the contraband drug made in Manila since the passage of the anti-opium act. Ambrosio Tim Tico, a local Chinese, is under arrest, pending the filing of criminal charges against him.

A serious and sensational feature of the case is the fact, developed in the investigation, that a number of Filipino customs employees are implicated in the attempt of giving aid in smuggling the opium through the bodega and delivering it to Tim Tico and his associates. A rigid investigation into the nature and extent of the defection of these employees is now on foot.

Acting upon information received, to the effect that a large consignment of dope had arrived on the steamer *Tamling*, from Hongkong, and was awaiting delivery to its importers in one of the bodega's, a number of customs secret service agents repaired to the warehouse late on Monday night and at once proceeded to open the four boxes suspected to contain the drug; and which, it afterwards developed, were addressed to a fictitious consignee. The cans containing the opium were found to be covered by a thick layer of sack- ing. The apparent scheme of landing the opium was to clear the boxes containing the drug in place of four other boxes of the same size and shape, containing merchandise, leaving the latter unclaimed in the warehouse. The trick was tried several months ago, but failed to work owing to the timely interference of a Filipino wharf inspector who foiled the scheme about to be consummated through the connivance of a native bodega employee. In the present case, there is said to exist similar evidence of collusion on the part of more than one subordinate customs employee; but the identity of the guilty parties has not as yet been disclosed.

The intelligent efforts of the entire staff of the custom house secret service, were rewarded at ten o'clock yesterday morning, when Ambrosio Tim Tico, the custom house representative of a large and influential Chinese commercial firm, was located and taken into custody.

There are other Chinese suspected of working in conjunction with Tim Tico and more arrests will probably follow to-day. Nothing definite could be learned yesterday as to the remotest implication of Tim Tico's employers in the big coup that failed, but it is understood on good authority that the matter is being thoroughly probed and sensational developments may be looked for at any time.

Ambrosio Tim Tico was held at the Meisic police station until late yesterday afternoon, when he was released on ¥5,500 cash bail. He will be represented in court by Messrs. O'Brien and De Witt.

4th inst. Lamberto Ver, storekeeper, and Estanislao Ortiga, arrastre policeman, of the Manila custom house, are in the toils, as a result of the investigation conducted by the Customs secret service into the complicity of customs employees in the attempt to smuggle through the warehouse 300 kilos of prepared opium. Up to a late hour last night, the two men were held in detention by the chief of the customs secret service. They will be arraigned in court to-day, on the serious charges of violating the opium law, the abuse of authority constituting an aggravating element of their crime.

Vir and Ortega, it is stated, agreed to deliver the four boxes of opium to Ambrosio Tim Tico for a consideration of P500. The investigation continues unabated and it is intimated that further arrests, shortly to follow, will unearth a systematic conspiracy of subordinate employees, extending over a long period, to deliver consignments of the contraband drug to local Chinese.

Lamberto Ver has been in the employ of the customs since April 1903 and up to the time of his alleged yielding to the temptation of Chinese bodega, bore a good character. Ortega, the arrastre policeman, entered the customs service but recently.

The offices and warehouses of the Chinese firm employing Ambrosio Tim Tico are located on Calle Nueva, near Sacristia. Nothing further has thus far developed in the efforts of the customs secret service staff to connect other Chinese with the big smuggling scheme.

An official report of the seizure is being prepared by Chief Wilson and will probably be submitted to Deputy Collector Stanley to-day 15th inst. Gregorio Laron, a checker in the arrastre division of the Manila customs house, has landed in the drag net of the customs' secret service, as a result of the investigation following the discovery of the plot to smuggle through the bodega P50,000 worth of opium. He was taken into custody at seven o'clock yesterday morning. This makes the third arrest of custom house employees following the exposure of the smuggling scheme.

The offence of Laron, it is stated, has no connection with the present case but was committed some time preceding Monday's seizure, when he made an attempt to pass over to several Manila Chinese a box containing opium imported from Hongkong and concealed in one of the bodega's. Laron's arrest it is said proves the correctness of the customs' authorities' suspicions, held from the beginning of the investigation, that systematic plotting to defeat the opium law has been going on for some time.

It is understood on good authority that the three men now in custody were made a full confession of their guilt and that they will thus be sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The case will be tried at the Manila court on the 21st inst.

## THE GERMAN MAIL.

DELAID BY FOG.

A very bad man and has been with the customs since July 16, 1903.

Criminal charges against Lamberto Ver, Estanislao Ortiga and Gregorio Laron are in preparation and will be filed in the court of first instance this morning.

The proposition originated with the customs authorities and has been the subject of lengthy discussion and correspondence between the insular collector of customs, the collector internal revenue and the governor-general. The latter has just given his sanction to the plan, the agents for the various posts have been designated and are about to depart for their respective stations.

Arthur F. Yambert, formerly assistant chief of the customs secret service and recently re-instated by Colonel McCoy, goes to Zamboanga, Charles Schreiner, up to a year ago a captain in the Philippine Constabulary, has been assigned to duty at Cebu.

James A. Hampton, of the head-quarters secret service staff, is to be stationed at Iloilo. The agent for Jolo has not yet been named. The special agents will be under the joint jurisdiction of the insular customs and the bureau of the internal revenue, and it has been agreed that prosecutions of violators of the law shall be had under the opium act, instead of under the provisions of the customs regulations.

The agents' salaries, ranging between P2,400 and P3,600 per annum, are to be paid out of the special opium fund.

## A LATE JUROR.

REBUKED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

When the proceedings resumed at the Supreme Court this morning in connection with the Yau-mai manslaughter case, it was found that Mr. J. Hyde, one of the jurors in the case, was absent. After Judge, Bar and Jury had been kept waiting for about ten minutes, the gentleman in question appeared in the Court-room.

The Registrar—Mr. Hyde, you've kept the Court waiting for ten minutes. Can you explain why you are late?

The Juror—I missed the ferry.

The Chief Justice—What?

The Registrar—My Lord, he says he missed his connection at Kowloon.

The Chief Justice—That's no excuse. Didn't you know you had to attend here at ten o'clock?

The Juror—Yes, but I missed the launch.

The Chief Justice—Strictly speaking, I should impose a fine on you, but I don't propose to do that. I want you to understand that a future you should appear in time. Your duty as a juror is the same as that of other people. If the Court says ten o'clock, it means ten.

The Juror—Very well, my Lord.

## CHINESE WILD SILK.

According to Virgil the ancient Chinese combed silk from the trees. And while the ordinary silk is prepared from silkworms fed artificially on mulberry leaves, there is also a "wild silk" obtained from a dwarf oak tree.

A description of this "wild silk" is given in a recent number of *Cosmos*. Under the curious name of "water silk" a certain amount of this is sent to the silk manufacturing centres of Lyons and Avignon. Some is also sent to America to be used in making the stuff known as "radial." Owing to its great toughness this "wild silk" is also used in making the coverings for balloons. The silk is made from a very common variety of the oak silkworm, which feeds on the leaves of a dwarf wild oak.

This tree grows in the hilly districts of the Honan, Szechuan and Kwichow. The cocoons are gathered from the trees and hung up in long festoons in a place sheltered from the sun. These are then brought into a room heated by a stove where they are kept for about twenty days. At the end of this time the moths emerge and are allowed to lay their eggs in palm-leaf baskets. Each female lays some sixty eggs, each about ten times as large as that of the mulberry silkworm. When the worms are hatched they are taken to the oak woods. They feed there for two months, and then spin their cocoons. In another week the silk is gathered again. At Fuchuan a coarse material is made by spinning the threads from twenty cocoons together, and a finer one at Kweichow by taking eight threads.—*London Globe*.

## MANILA DEPORTATION CASE.

## CHINESE RELEASED.

At 12.30 p.m. yesterday, reports the *Manila Times* of 14th inst., the three remaining returned Chinese who were illegally deported last August, were released from Bilibid Prison under bond of £500 each. These men are Agapito Yu Tongco, Sy Qui and Dy Toco and they were released by his honour Judge Crossfield, of the court of first instance, on motion of Mr. O'Brien and De Witt, the court attorneys for the Chinese, who told the court that although Colonel McCoy, the insular collector, has asked that the papers in these three cases be sent to him at Baguio, it would be a couple of weeks before the cases would again be reached, and for that reason asked the court to release his clients under bond. After listening to the arguments of Mr. Ferrier, representing the bureau of customs, Judge Crossfield issued the necessary order and the three Chinese were released yesterday afternoon about three o'clock.

Sy Qui, Agapito Yu Tongco and Dy Toco, the three Chinese who were released from Bilibid Prison on Wednesday afternoon under bond, yesterday, fled through their attorneys, O'Brien and De Witt, with a damages claim against General W. Cameron Forbes, Chief of the Secret Service C. R. Trowbridge, Chief of Police J. E. Harding, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Sen. Co. Seag, Emilio Sy Gung Bing and Eusebio Sy Sip, the latter three named Chinese being officials of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Each plaintiff asks for damages in the sum of P50,000, alleging that the defendants conspired to deprive them of their liberty and caused them to be illegally shipped and landed in Manila. They also claim that they were thereby causing them much inconvenience, absence from their homes and business for nearly six months, whereby they suffered great financial losses and ask for reimbursement of the above amounts.

The total of the damages claim of all the plaintiffs is estimated at P1,500,000.

## THE GERMAN MAIL.

DELAID BY FOG.

Messrs. Melchers & Co. advise us that they have received a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that the Imperial German Mail steamer *Prinz Ludwig* has unfortunately been detained by fog at Wusung. She can therefore not be expected here before to-morrow at noon and the departure from Hongkong has been postponed until Thursday, the 21st April, at 10 a.m.

## CONSUL-GENERAL RUBLES.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Yesterday afternoon a funeral service was held in St. John's Cathedral in memory of the late Hon. W. A. Rubles, Consul-General in Hongkong for the United States of America. Needless to say, there was a very large attendance, showing the esteem in which Mr. Rubles was held in the Colony. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor, Sir F. Lugard, Captain Mitchell Taylor, A. D. C., Captain N. Simpson, Private Secretary to the Governor, Commodore Lyons, Sir Henry and Lady May, His Honour Mr. W. Rees Davies, His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. F. A. Haselwood, Col. St. John, Col. Bedford, Lieut. Col. Bayard, Mr. Stuart Fuller, Hon. Com. Basil Taylor, R. N., Hon. Mr. W. Othman, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. F. J. Badley, Mr. H. L. Denney, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown. There was also a full attendance of the Consular Body.

The service, which was most impressive, was conducted by Bishop Lander, Bishop Bannister, and Archdeacon Barrett. In the course of his address, Bishop Lander said that the service in which they were engaged was in the first place a mark of respect to a conscientious man. Those who knew best the late Consul-General of the United States of America told him that the outstanding characteristic of his life was his conscientious devotion to duty, and none of them could have anything better said of them after their departure. In the second place it was an expression of sympathy with the bereaved family, and he was sure that every heart was touched with that sympathy, and many an earnest prayer would be offered. In the third place the service was an indication of cordiality between the representatives of the various nations. Nearly all the palaces of the world were represented there in the Cathedral and he was sure that every representative felt it his duty that he should be there to mark their cordiality with the representative of the United States. The occasion would not be lost if it deepened that feeling of international cordiality. Lastly, for the majority of those present—and he hoped for all—that service deepened their faith in God. They believed that it was His will, and they submitted not in a spirit of sullen surrender, but in calm resignation, feeling sure that God was working out things in his own time, and that "all things work together for good to them that love God."

The choir then sang the anthem "Blest are the Departed" (Spohr) and the hymn "Now the labourer's task is o'er." The organ was presided over by Mr. J. W. White, who terminated the service by playing the "Dead March" in Saul.

## CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

## EXAMINATION AT P.M.S.S. CO'S SEEDS.

The Chinese won a barren victory in their fight against the immigration authorities when Commissioner Hart North received orders yesterday from the department of commerce and labour requiring all white witnesses to appear for examination at Angel Island instead of at the office in the Appraisers' building, says the *S.F. Call* of 19th ult.

When the change was made to the new Angel Island station influential Chinese and their white attorneys demanded a return to the old Pacific Mail company's sheds. Later their protest was aimed against North's system of taking testimony. North established an office in the Appraisers' building for the convenience only of white witnesses, and the Chinese threatened a boycott of American goods unless their countrymen were given an equal privilege.

To do away with the alleged discrimination the department has ordered all witnesses to go to the island. The result is that the white witnesses who learned of the new rule at the Appraisers' building said yesterday that they would accommodate no more of their Chinese friends.

The department, however, makes the landing of Chinese of the upper merchant and student class, who compose about 5 per cent of the Chinese immigrants, somewhat easier. Those whose cases have been investigated and found genuine before leaving may on their return from China land directly from the steamer. Heretofore they have first been taken to the station.

Primary inspection is also extended not only to the first cabin passengers, as heretofore, but to the steerage. The same courtesy is given returning Japanese as heretofore. But when the Chinese have wives or families with them or have no papers they must undergo the usual course.

Two government steamers, *Albatross* and *Albatross*, will be sent to the island daily for the benefit of witnesses.

Dr. Victor G. Haines, director of health at Manila, has issued orders for the distribution of 2,500,000 doses of quinine throughout the material districts of the archipelago. Dr. Haines has given directions that the quinine be distributed to municipal health officers and missionaries to be distributed to the people at their discretion. Dr. Haines has issued orders that the quinine be distributed to the people at their discretion. Dr. Haines has issued orders that the quinine be distributed to the people at their discretion.



## POTTERY AND POTRY AT THE WHITE CITY.

Really to know Japanese poetry is to know the people of Japan, and, as we shall probably never quite fathom the depths of the Japanese character, we shall scarcely reach the inner meaning of the poetry. If we but touch the fringe we shall have done something.

The Satsuma vases, the koro with the kylin top, and the Imari plate that the average Western collector treasures are truly Japanese in so far as they came from Japan. Over pottery made—and, perchance, made them well—to suit Western taste. They know well enough what we would like—a splash of colour, a crowded decoration, and lots of gilding. These are not the previous things he and his ancestors have been treasuring for centuries wrapped in pieces of soft silk, enclosed in brocade bags and stowed away in padded boxes, to be brought out, one at a time, at social reunions and passed from hand to hand to be admired with bated breath for the thousandth time.

With the Japanese pottery and pottery go hand in hand. The potter is nearly always a poet, and pours his soul into his handiwork. Perhaps one of the greatest charms of Japanese pottery is the personal note as against the impersonal character of Chinese Ceramic art. A Chinese vase will rarely bear any mark to identify it from beyond the reign in which it was made, or perchance, some symbol denoting the quality of the porcelain or the purpose for which the vessel was intended. But a delicate piece of Arita eggshell will tell us it was made by Sampon at the Zushon kiln, or by Shingpon in Utsun. A Nabeshima succeeds with comb-teeth ("Kusabi") decoration round the bottom rim—therefore destined for imperial use—will be made at Oho-kawaji-yama ("Great mountain between the rivers") whilst other wares hail from kilns situated at "Long Plateau," "South Bank," or "Ou-e-End."

When Goudayn Shonshi of Ise went to Chikio in 1510 to learn the mysteries of porcelain-making, he sent home a human document—an experimental piece of porcelain inscribed "honshi is fine." This was probably the beginning of porcelain-making in Japan.

With the Japanese their porcelain is an attempt; their pottery is native, and thus it is the pottery of Japan which will appeal most to the collector. With his translucent wares one generally feels that the Japanese is copying his Chinese teacher. He feels it himself, and as often as not, when he has produced something new to the original, he will inscribe it with the Suen-Ti mark of the dynasty, or the signs of the "five blessings" of an old found on the prototypes. He is rarely quite happy when copying. But give him a free hand, and with a few strokes of his brush, he will present you with a whole chapter of folklore, or wish you long life and good luck in five or more different ways within the circumference of a six-inch saucer-plate. He paints in a crane 'not only because, in flight or at rest, it is a thing of infinite grace, but because it signifies long life. No Japanese ever painted a dead crane, for that would be an omen. The hairy-tailed tortoise in the foreground, the bamboo in the middle distance, and the sacred mountain Fuji Yama in the background—all have the same meaning—the always-to-be-desired long life. On the under edge he will put a conventional border of bats or the fruit of the egg-plant for good luck.

With the Japanese it is lucky to dream of one of three things—the egg-plant, the falcon, or Fuji Yama. One sighs at a missed opportunity of acquiring a pottery kettle of which the conical body represented the mountain, the spout being in the form of the fruit, whilst the falcon prepped out from its eyrie on the kettle-mountain side. There was a mountain of good luck for one to go to bed and dream of.

With the acquisition of a few pieces of real "old Japan" comes the Japanese habit of secretiveness. With one collector it came with an old Satsuma plate by Kaki-moto. He cannot be very well known here in England; as none of the handbooks mentions him; but he knew how to paint persimmon fruit, flowers, and almond-eyed ladies. The owner likes to keep this old plate stowed away in a native wooden box, to bring it out occasionally and feel the soft surface of the shallow face. It has the appearance and unctuous touch of a piece of ivory yellowed with age. Its owner likes to muse on the quiet decoration—a simple flower-study consisting of a spray of chrysanthemums and a rose in a square vase; in the background a litter of flowers and a pair of scissors. It is all so simple and so intimate. Imagine the reunion of friends—yourself and your host. He has given you a heap of blossoms, the best vase, and the shears, begging you to do him the infinite honour of arranging the flower study. You, in turn, have protested your entire unworthiness to meddle with such sacred things. He has left the room, and on returning, to combat with his praise yourself-arranged failure. With many bows, the pretty compliments fly backwards and forwards like a charming game of shuttlecock, and it all makes for the gaiety of nations.

Much of the "Satsuma," so-called, in English collections is really Awata ware from the province of Kioto, made in the Satsuma and Nisei styles. Happy the man who owns a piece of real old Nisei—a sombre water-vessel or a vivid green-and-red incense-burner, made by the founder of the fabrique, Nonomura-nin-sei, prior to 1700.

A piece of early Kin-Kosan Kioto Satsuma is not to be despised, especially when it takes the form of a sectional case-box, or a tea-caddy made at least twenty or thirty years ago, before the European demand for highly decorated "Satsuma" set in. The Kin-Kosan factory can still turn out the finest work in true Japanese style; but we must ask for it, and pay the price. Meisan the younger is a worthy successor to his father, the prince of Kioto falcon-decoration, and refuses to paint more than a few pieces each year, every piece being an absolute gem. We must needs rise to his level, for he will not stoop to our level in art. A spray of red plum

by Meisan—or is it a real branch just blown by the summer breeze on to the pale ivory surface of the vase?—may be counted to rank almost as high as one of the "five blessings"; either this or a tiny koro or spill, with a dozen or so of the forty-seven Kose, in full suits of armour, the figures less than an inch long; but every feature—nay, almost every hair—perfect in detail. We can hardly expect that Meisan's very best work has been acquired by Europeans; but we shall surely see some of it under lock and key at the White City.

We have it from Count Matsu's own lips that "the exhibits will include a number of precious examples certified as the 'Treasures of the Nation.' He tells us that even in Japan such treasures are never put on public show. Occasionally a piece or two may be shown to those who are quite capable of appreciating them. As an especial favour to their good friends the British, the authorities have consented with great reluctance and infinite grace to part with their artistic treasures for a season on the distinct understanding that never again shall they be asked to 'commit such a sacrilege.'"

Thus we may hope to see a representative collection of Yei-raku ware from the earthen bric-a-brac, known as Do Bato, of the first generation down to the Kinsanti (brocade) porcelain of Zengoro Yei-raku. Rikyzen—tenth of his line—from "The Branch Factory of the River" or the sake cups of the thirteenth Zengoro, Yei-raku Tokuzen. We may hope also to see some of the early works of Kakiyama, the artist who did most to inspire the European potters of the mid-eighteenth century. Possibly we shall re-discover some of the lost models of the Bow and Chelsea "Old Japan." But shall we see any of the precious tea-utensils which Rikio, the last of the great tea-masters, distributed amongst his friends as, in tears, they left him one by one? The tea bowl we shall never see, for that sacred vessel broke into many pieces before he launched his soul into the great unknown.

Japan will show us her best. We shall see the "clay population round in rows" and we shall see—what we shall see—A. E. Revere Hopkins in *Poll Mall Gazette*.

## THE BOXING TRAGEDY.

REFERER'S GRAPHIC STORY OF THE FATAL FIGHT.

Robert Patrick Wilson, Journalist of Flodden-ard, Camberwell, who acted as referee in the fatal boxing match at Wonderland between "Curly" Watson, at one time champion boxer in the navy, and Frank Inglis, the negro, told a graphic story of how Watson lost his life, at the resumed inquest.

"He said the contest was one of ten two minute rounds with one minute rests. In other respects the Queensberry rules were adhered to.

Watson had practically won when a blow was struck—he could not say quite where, but it seemed to be somewhere about the face. Watson fell, but immediately rose again and rushed at his adversary.

"I CAN SEE HIM NOW." They clinched, and, breaking away, Watson apparently slipped quietly to the ground. He was down four or five seconds.

"When he got up," witness added, "the man had turned round so that Watson was immediately facing me. I can see him now. He came forward again, and I saw Inglis lead off with a very feeble effort.

"It only just reached Watson's throat, being more of a push than a blow. Watson, however, was coming forward, and, not recovering, he fell face forward within two feet of where I stood.

"I distinctly saw his chin strike the ground. I think that was the cause of his unconsciousness. I do not think he received any serious blow during the contest."

Witness had never in 40 years seen men behave more fairly or honorably to each other in the ring.

Edward Arnold, a market porter, of Great Dover-st., who acted as second to Watson, said he advised doctors to force the pace, and he did so. At the close, Inglis caught Watson a slight blow on the throat, and he fell forward helplessly, being counted out.

It was stated that Inglis was to receive £10, including expenses, and Watson £7, win, lose, or a draw.

## INGLIS GIVES EVIDENCE.

Inglis, after being cautioned by the coroner gave evidence. He said he was a pugilist, and resided at Kitchener-st., Birmingham. He was a native of St. Lucia, West Indies, and was 27.

He met Watson nine months ago in a six-round contest at the Arena, Birmingham, and "Watson won on points. In November they had a 30-round contest at the Scottish National Athletic Club, Glasgow.

Deceased fainted at the beginning of the first round, and, becoming unwell, stayed at the club all night. He was all right next morning.

Watson was leading on points. In the last round witness struck deceased; he thought, on the body. Watson fell, and, on rising again, they clinched. The second time deceased fell without being struck. Witness had not much strength left.

On the last occasion witness was in the attitude of striking, but Watson fell without being touched.

## DOCTOR AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

Dr. Bernard Wallace said that, in his opinion, death was due to heart failure caused by convulsion of the brain due to the diffusion of blood from a lacerated artery.

The Coroner: What would lacerate the artery?—An injury to the head.

Could the blow which produced the bruise on the eye have been responsible for the laceration?—Yes. It might be caused by a simple fall.

The blow on the chin might have done it. Witness could not say which of the alternatives was the actual cause. The deceased bore no signs of severe punishment. He had evidently been in a fit state for the contest.

A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

## THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

## CHINESE PORK.

In the House of Commons on March 21, Mr. Foll asked whether the attention of the Government had been called to the promise made by the authorities in the Isle of Man that the Chinese pork which was being cured into bacon there, after being rejected at the ports of London and Liverpool, should not be offered for consumption in that island, but should be exported at once. Would the Government see that it was not landed in England?

Mr. Burns (President of the Local Government Board) said he had no information beyond what had appeared in the press. He would refer the hon. member to answers already given on this subject. The Local Government Board had no jurisdiction over the Isle of Man, but he would do his best to ascertain the facts.

RAILWAYS IN THE FAR EAST. (23rd.) Lord Balfour, on behalf of Sir W. Bull, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government's policy in the Far East would be modified in such a manner as to not run counter to British and American commercial interests.

Sir E. Grey: The questions of the hon. member are based upon a misapprehension. In the matter of the Chinese-Anglo railway, in which His Majesty's Government have been pressed to take an active part, they are unable to do so, as they are bound to pay some regard to the provisions of the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1899, which has never formally been abrogated. To interpret this attitude on their part as running counter to British and American interests is an entire misrepresentation.

Lord Balfour, on behalf of Sir W. Bull, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the American Government had requested the support of His Majesty's Government for the Chinese-Anglo scheme; and if so, what reply had been given to the American Government.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the railway scheme has already been defined in my previous answer, and the United States Government have been kept fully informed of their views and of the view of the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1899, upon which they are based.

Lord Balfour, on behalf of Sir W. Bull, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any information concerning the reported agreement between Russia and Japan regarding Manchuria and Mongolia; and whether His Majesty's Government would define the right of those two Powers to interfere in the railway developments China wished to make in those regions by the agreement she had signed with American and British groups.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The hon. member has already been informed that it is not for His Majesty's Government to admit, deny, or affirm the rights and interests of other Powers in the matter; and I must remind him of the agreement already referred to in previous answers.

## OIL "BOOM" AND ITS BASIS.

## SPECIAL INTERVIEW.

Mr. J. D. Henry, the editor of the *Petroleum World*, is of opinion that there are great developments ahead in the matter of the world's oilfields, especially in British territories. In Borneo, Trinidad, Newfoundland, and Egypt, among other countries, he looks for a great impetus. Mr. Henry to-day gave our representative his impressions of the oil "boom" and its basis.

"We are certainly in for great times in the oil world during the next year or two, and oil should certainly outstrip rubber. I am glad to say that the basis of the 'boom' is good, for the industry is in a healthy condition. We shall, of course, have rotten companies, as well as good ones, floated on the strength of the 'boom,' but that is always the way. There are now about a score of concerns in process of incubation."

"The demand? Well, it is undoubtedly increasing rapidly. Oil fuel for the Navy is certainly a matter of great importance, and I happen to know that Navy men are delighted with it. The tendency will be for battleships to get larger year by year, and as the size increases so will the superiority of oil fuel to coal be more thoroughly recognised. The demand for general purposes, too, is on the increase."

"Will the great increase in the number of oil companies, and, therefore, the large supplies, not tend to depress prices? No, I should certainly say not. The oil industry is one of the few in which there are no surplus supplies. Were the production double what it is demand would exceed supply."

"How can the independent concerns work as against the American and other rings? American Standard Oil Company certainly controlled the industry, but then the oilfields of the world were well defined. They were in Russia and America. An arrangement was entered into between the Standard and Nobel, who controlled the Russian business, to divide the trade, the sphere of operations of each being well defined. After the Baku catastrophes and the decline of the Russian industry, the Standard invaded those portions of Europe from which it had originally been excluded. The Roumanian and Galician producers, however, were able to take the place Russia could have occupied, and fight the encroachments of the Standard. As our colonies begin to produce, a tariff will be erected against the Standard's products. The increase in the number of different oil-fields necessarily reduces the Standard's power over the industry."

Mr. Henry was enthusiastic as to the possibilities of oil within the Empire, referring particularly to Trinidad and Newfoundland, as well as to the great importance of P. M. G.

## SUGAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

## BIG SCHEME PROJECTED.

Three million pesos of Hawaiian capital will be spent in the development of a 30,000-acre sugar plantation within 30 miles of Manila in less than 18 months, according to a report current at Manila on the 14th inst. that the Dillingham interests of Honolulu through their agent, Mr. A. F. Thayer, had taken over the Calamba estate comprising 10,000 acres of friar lands and had contracted for 10,000 acres additional in public and private lands adjoining the estate.

These lands are located in Laguna province and have superb water facilities, as they front on the lake and have two rivers flowing through the property that will furnish upwards of 50,000 barrels a day. This will enable every acre of the land to be irrigated after the Hawaiian system which has proved such a success.

Mr. Thayer, who is known to have spent more than two months looking at lands in provinces near Manila, refused either to affirm or deny the report, although it is known that the Bureau of Lands now is at work on the final certificates showing the purchase of these lands for the Dillingham interests of which Mr. Walter Dillingham, a multi-millionaire sugar producer of Honolulu, is the head.

From all the facts available, it is learned that the average price paid by Mr. Thayer for the entire 20,000 acres is between P40 and P50 an acre. From the moment it was learned that he was in the field to buy lands, prices of privately owned estates are said to have gone shooting skyward until some of the smaller haciendas near the Calamba are now held as strongly as city lots.

According to information reaching *The Manila Times* from Honolulu, the purchase price is the smallest item in the investment. Machinery for a mill to cost £600,000 already has been ordered in Honolulu and will be shipped immediately on receipt of the cablegram from Mr. Thayer announcing that the purchase of land has been completed.

It is understood to have been the original purpose of the Dillinghams to buy at least 50,000 acres, but the price limits are said to have been such as to prevent carrying out this plan. Even with 20,000 acres, sugar planters say, labour will prove a problem as upwards of a thousand field hands must be employed.

That the Calamba estate has been sold is evidenced by the work already under way on the plantation where roads looking to its planting in sugar now are being cut across the fields.

According to the original plans the Dillinghams intend to build their own wharves at the plantation, operating their own line of launches and barges, enabling them to load the finished sugar directly upon ocean going steamships in Manila bay.

It is understood that the great facilities of Manila as a port with its superb harbour led to the confining of Mr. Thayer's attentions closely to possible purchases in the immediate neighbourhood of the island's metropolis. Another factor said to have entered into the selection is the wider labour market existing here.

Aside from water transportation, the Calamba estate is within a mile of railroad facilities and that the Manila Railway company already has promised to put in a spur track direct to the mill site as soon as it shall be needed.

Mr. Walter Dillingham, who is now in Honolulu, is expected in the Philippines within 60 days and as soon as the cane crushing season in the Hawaiian islands is ended, which should be in about two weeks, the field superintendent of the interests will be hurried into this new purchase to prepare the land and plant the first crop.

We understand that the governors of the Foreign School, Tokyo, have appointed Mr. Coates, of Macao Commercial School, head master for a term of three years. Mr. Coates, who has been nearly four years in the neighbouring colony, will be replaced, in October, by Mr. G. F. Nightingale, 1st-B.Sc., of the London University, at present Assistant Master and House Master of Battle Hill School, Hexham, Northumberland, England, and late Assistant Master of Dover Military College, Kent. Mr. Coates is a painstaking teacher and his departure will be generally regretted at Macao.

## Events Coming.

Wednesday, 20th April.  
Geo. P. Lamont, auction sale of valuable Leasehold Property at sales room, Noon.

Thursday, 21st April.  
Hughes and Hough auction sale of linen and Jewellery, 11 a.m.  
Hongkong Tennis League Annual Meeting at the Cricket Club Pavilion, 5.15 p.m.

Friday, 22nd April.  
Sale of Property, Hughes and Hough, 3 p.m.

Saturday, 23rd April.  
V.R.O. Sports, at the Football Club Ground.

Monday, 25th April.  
Bandmann Opera Co., "The Arcadian" 9 p.m.

Tuesday, 26th April.  
Bandmann Opera Co., "Our Miss Gibbs" 9 p.m.

Wednesday, 27th April.  
Bandmann Opera Co., "The Dollar Princess" 6 p.m.

Thursday, 28th April.  
Bandmann Opera Co., "The Belle of New York" 9 p.m.

Friday, 30th April.  
The Governor "At Home" 9 p.m.

Saturday, 3rd May.  
Volunteer Boxing Concert, 8.15 p.m.

## To-day's Advertisement.

## BANK LINE, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

STEAMSHIP "SUVERIG."  
FROM TACOMA, VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DOQWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1910. (11)

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

April 19th, 4.00 p.m.  
The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Alla, ara	8/6
Anglo-Javas	11s. 30
Ang'o-Malays	31/9
Balgownie	5/6
Batu Tigas	140/-
Bentam	13/-
Bukit Kajang	100/-
Bukit Rajahs	380/-
Caray United	47/6
Castledowns	120/-
Changkat Serdangs	53s
Cheras	51s
Damansara	200/-
Eastern Internationals	48/6 prem.
Fed. Selangors	340/-
Glenagals	54
Glenahills	160/-
Golconda	157/6
Golden Hopes	165/-
Highlands and Lowlands	185/-
Indragiri	547s
Inch Kennells	365/-
Jaques	13/-
Jonglandais	30/- prem.
Kamnings	13/9 prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	247/-
Lanadrons (fully paid)	165/-
Lanadrons (ppd.)	112/6 prem.
Labus	105/-
Ledburys	122/6
Linggis	68/6
London Ventures	175/-
London Ventures	115/-
Merlimus	8/9
Pajamas	124
Pegohs	360/-
Rubber Trusts	97/3 prem. ex. n. i.
Saggas	360/-
Sandycrofts	54s ex rights
Sapongas	46/-
Seafalls	155/- prem.
Sekongas	51/6 prem.
Shelfords	97/3
Singapore & Johore	550
Sumatra Paras	18/6
Sungei Choohs	135/-
Sungei Kapas	215/-
Tandjongs	70/- prem.
Tangkabs	33/3 prem.
Ulu Rantau	116/- ex n. i.
United Serdangs	165/-
United Sumatras	54s
United Sumatras	165/-
United Langkats	87/6 ex rights
Hard Fine Para	12 1/2 per lb.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking at the United Club, said that the Unionists favoured an element in the House of Lords being elected from the people; but the House must not be wholly elected, as it was not desired to destroy the undisputed primacy of the Commons.



## AMSTELL PASTEURISED BEER.

A Most Delicious, Light and Palatable Beer that has ever been put on the Market.

Especially Pasteurized for Use in Tropical Climates.

Per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts or 6 Dozen Pints - - - \$18.50

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12, Queen's Road.

1910-1911 10th April, 1910.











## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIN &amp; CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

## Intimations

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Pictails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perlas Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

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FOR HIRE

DRAGON CYCLE  
DEPOT

6, DES VOEUX ROAD

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROPRIATE DIVIDEND BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	150,000	\$125	\$125	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,007,819	£2 5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9th = \$25.11	4 %	\$208 London 49 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	60,000	7	65	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$30,158	\$2 (London 1/8) for 1909	...	\$56 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	none	\$10 for 1908	7 %	\$170 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	65	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/8 making 15/- for 1908	...	Tls. 215
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,454,901	Final of 8/7 making 54/- for 1907 and interim of 5/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$160
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$77,747	\$12 and bonus 3/- for 1907	7 %	\$230
<b>FIRE INSURANCE.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company	70,000	\$100	\$20	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$375,141	\$6 and bonus 2/- for 1907	7 %	\$111 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$108,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$340
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Maunla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$81
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Nil.	2/- for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$24 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$10,766	Final of 1/- for account 1910	8 %	\$30 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	65	65	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = 55. 55 1/2	...	\$73 b.
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	65	65	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£13,755	3rd div. of 1/2 per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for 1908 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 %	95/- ex. & b.
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,454,901	\$1.00	4 %	\$25 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,454,901	\$0.50 for year end 31.12.1909	3 1/2 %	\$24 1/2 sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$170 b. & sales
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$1	\$100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$15,893	\$5 for 1907	...	\$29 sellers
Pernik Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 820 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£1,189	Final of 1/8 making 3/- for 1909	7 %	Tls. 18
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	none	First year	...	Pa. 10 buyers
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1	18/10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. £4,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$81 sellers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$55	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$10,102	None	...	\$58 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$12,765	Interim of 1/- for account 1909	...	16 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 6,261	Interim of Tls. 2/- for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 80
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 22,878	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 125
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 4,154	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	10,125	\$15	\$15	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$5	\$5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$19,272	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$107 1/2 ex div.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$1	\$1	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$27,911	Interim of 1/- for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$100 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$1	\$1	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$81 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,919	\$2 1/2 for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$28 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 12,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 103 s.
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$1,058	Final of 12.8 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$40 sellers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.12.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 139 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$1,553	30 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	\$61
Intercolonial Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.06	...	Tls. 61 sellers
Lao-tung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	...	Tls. 70 sellers
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 15,912	Tls. 3 for 1906	...	Tls. 300 ex div.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Hell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£648	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$10
China-Bureau Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	10 %	\$11 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$67,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$2 ex. & sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$1,407	80 cents for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$81 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$1,203	\$2.10 for year ending 31.7.09	8 1/2 %	\$18 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$3,756	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 %	\$71 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$270	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$11
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$7,195	\$1 and bonus 2/- cts. for year ending 30.6.09	6 %	\$26 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$7,616	Final of \$3 for 1909	10 %	\$160 s.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$8,790	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$22 sales
Manichang (or) Miao-chang Landowner Associates in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 31,582	4th interim of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1909	6 %	Tls. 14 1/2
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$1,404	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1st paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	8 %	\$17 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Pa. 12,404	None	1 %	\$1 1/2 buyers
Shanghai-Senior Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 305 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$31,056	None	...	\$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$65	40 cents for year ending 31.3.09	8 %	\$5 buyers
Union Water Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	1 %	\$9 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$348	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$61 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$782	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$3

and printed by the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company,  
No. 1, The Battery Road, Hongkong.